

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15TH, 1885

NUMBER 14

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
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English services: Sunday School 10 a.m., preaching 11:30
a.m. Sundays; prayer-meeting 7:30 p.m. Friday;
Portuguese services: Sunday School 6:30 p.m., preaching
7:30 p.m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua S. Salvador, 27 A.
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Sunday School at 10 o'clock a.m., every Sunday.
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to all. The friends of the Mission desirous of helping by gifts
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TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves
Rio de Janeiro, arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:43 a.m., Entree
Rio (central line) 12:11 a.m., Lajayette (Quiluf) 7:28 p.m.,
Porto Novo (branch from Entree Rio) 11 a.m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo
branch) 11:35 a.m., São Paulo (Arr. S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6 p.m.
Downward, leaves São Paulo 6 a.m., Lajayette 5:05 a.m.,
Porto Novo 12:13 p.m., arriving at Barra 4:11 and Rio 7:10
p.m. Connects with Valença line at Desengano; Rio
das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Ser-
raná; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El Rey) line at São
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Renêse e Arica line at
Sourity; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 6:10 a.m.; arriving
at Barra 9:49 a.m., Porto Novo (central line) 5:20, Cachoeira
(S. Paulo branch) 5:38 p.m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:34
a.m., Porto Novo 6:19 a.m., arriving at Barra 1:32 and 1:58 p.m.,
Rio 5:38 p.m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa
Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macaë branch at Belém.
Mixed Train: Leave Rio at 8:42 a.m., and 1:02, the first
going to Entree Rio and the second to Barra do Piraí.
CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
7:15 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 12:05. Connects (1 hour
per tramway from Cantagallo) 2:42 and Macaë 3:48 p.m.
Return train leaves Macaë 5:30, Cordeiro 6:48 and Nova
Friburgo 12:23 p.m., arriving at Niterói 4:55 p.m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave
Tratado Maia at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a.m.
week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Ouvi-
dor, No. 34, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Consolidação.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LECTURA.—No. 12
Rua dos Benedictinos.

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.
Residence: Rua do Hindock Lolo, No. 70. Office: Rua do
Rosário, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p.m.
Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician.—
Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p.m.
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edm. Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua 1^a de Março, No. 49, from 11 to
1 p.m. and 4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Carlos,
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs
alist of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-
mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock
quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, and all
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São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 15th, 1885.

SINCE our last issue, in consequence of
the vote on Deputy A. de Siqueira's
motion, the Dantas Cabinet has resigned
and Senator Saraiwa has organized the
following ministry:

Senator JOSÉ ANTONIO SARAIVA, minister
of Finance and president of the Council;
Senator JOÃO FLORENTINO MEIRA DE VAS-
CONCELOS, minister of Empire; Senator
VISCONDE DE PARANAGUÁ, minister of
Foreign Affairs; Senator LUIZ FELIPE
DE SOUZA LEÃO, minister of Marine;
Deputy AFFONSO AUGUSTO MOREIRA PENNA,
minister of Justice; Deputy ANTONIO ELEU-
TERIO DE CAMARGO, minister of War;
Deputy JOÃO FERREIRA DE MOURA, minister
of Agriculture. On the 11th the new
ministry presented their programme to the
Senate and Chamber, an abstract of which
will be found in another column. The
cabinet cannot be considered a strong one,
and with parties so evenly divided in the
Chamber, its hold on power seems doubtful.
A project for the reform of the emancipa-
tion law has been submitted, but the
premier expresses his readiness to con-
template amendments. Sr. Joaquim Nabuco
has failed to obtain a seat in the Chamber.
Senator Dantas has been the object of much
praise by the emancipation press, and a
manifestation was organized and called
upon him at his residence. The new
ministry promises well, but we are weary
of promises, and most sincerely trust that
something will now be done. The financial
position of the country is becoming intoler-
able; the floating debt is estimated by some
of our colleagues as high as 100,000,000\$,
and although Sr. Saraiwa takes office with
Sr. Dantas' budget, we sincerely trust that
he will at once set to work for a radical
change in the position of the Treasury.

Consummatum est! The Cabinet of Sen-
ator Dantas has followed its various liberal
predecessors, and after declaring that only
upon the emancipation project would it
accept a vote of confidence, has finally
fallen before as trivial a motion as could
well be imagined. A member of the
Chamber of Deputies, who had been
hissed in the street charged that the govern-
ment had proved itself unable to main-
tain the peace, and his motion was carried
by 52 to 50 votes. The deputy remarked
that only some dozen or so disorderly
characters had appeared, but this number
seems to have been in the eyes of this repre-
sentative of the nation quite sufficient a base
for his charge of incapacity to preserve order,
and the other representatives of the nation

concurring, the Dantas cabinet miled its
bow. The period elapsed since the dis-
solution of the Chamber of Deputies in
September last has been fraught with inter-
esting incidents. The electoral body re-
plied to the decree of dissolution by re-
turning, with very few exceptions, the very
identical parties who had been dissolved.
We say with few exceptions for there are
one or two sons of Senators in the present,
who were not in the last Chamber, and party
tactics cost an Abolitionist deputy from Rio
Grande do Sul his seat. Then we have seen
the wonderful turns and twistings of the
Ceará deputies, who signing the Dantas
project last session have in this session voted
quite the contrary. We have further seen
the change of base of various senators and
deputies, and particularly of the very deputy
from Pernambuco, who caused the down-
fall of the Dantas ministry. As we are
unable to comprehend the occurrences our-
selves we are of course incapacitated to
explain them to our readers. The fact
only is impressed upon us, that the extra
session was convoked to vote upon the
Dantas emancipation project and that the
purpose and determination of the members
of the Chamber of Deputies seems to
have been that no reply should be granted
to the Speech from the Throne, so long
as Senator Dantas was at the head of the
government. At 50\$ per day per deputy,
it certainly seems deserving of criticism,
this obstruction by conservatives and
dissident liberals. And we may without
any malice enquire, whether the mem-
bers of the new cabinet could not have
convinced Sr. Dantas, that their project
being an improvement upon his, the only
solution for the question was his retiring
from office, at the very beginning of the
extra session and not at the very end?
With the Treasury facing all kinds of
embarrassments, true patriotism would have
advised the saving of the salaries of a
Chamber which has done absolutely nothing.
Politics are not lucid in any part of the
world, but for a disinterested looker on,
it would be difficult to imagine a more dis-
agreeable series of political movements than
have lately been presented in Rio.

The impression made upon us by the
project for a reform of the emancipation
law would be exceedingly disheartening
had we not for some time back become
convinced that the people of Brazil, as
represented by the Chamber of Deputies,
are not in favor of emancipation. Their
expressions of philanthropy are backed by
their actions, and a heavier responsibility
rests upon these representatives than they
appear to consider is the case. We are not
sure that even the project, as printed by the
Journal, can pass the Chamber. To be sure,
the proviso that the question is to be an
open one, leads to a surmise that it is to be
retouched and improved upon, according
to the various opinions of various deputies,
and it will no doubt, when finished, be
a very monument of legislative ability. As
it now appears to us, it is nothing more
nor less than a surrender to the all powerful
class of planters (and to the creditors of
these), and as such unworthy of a party who
calling themselves liberals, by their actions
show that their only liberality is granted to the
planters, and that this liberality is extended
at the cost of commerce and trade. The
project teems with injustice to commerce,
trade, and to all inhabitants of towns. The
increase in duties directly attacks the former;
that in taxes falls upon all. That the
planter deserves any remuneration, is a ques-
tion open to argument, but that he, paying
no taxes, is to receive this remuneration at
the expense of all other classes, of which a
large proportion never possessed a slave, is
indefensible. Then, the clause that the

fund raised at the expense of the true work-
ing classes is to be expended in preference
in the emancipation of the oldest and least
valuable slaves is an absurd provision, and
one which will certainly receive merited
criticism both here and abroad. It merely
says to the planter, "Get all the work you
can out of this old wretch, and when you
have no further use for him, the Fund will
buy him from you," and what the govern-
ment proposes to do with these old and
least valuable slaves after they have liberated
them does not appear. Then the ex-slave
is obliged to remain for five years in the
municipality where he has received his
freedom. If he be really a freeman, how
can he be punished if he changes his resi-
dence; if he be retained by force in any
one locality, he is certainly not a freeman?
The penalty, that those who entice or
harbour runaways are to suffer, is rather
comprehensive; we ourselves may be entic-
ing slaves to runaway by the articles written
and to be written in this paper, and we fear
that the majority of our colleagues of the
local press are in worse case than ourselves.
We may be met with the remark, that we
cry out before we are hurt, the project being
in an embryonic state. But we prefer to
cry out before, rather than after, the hurt is
done; and as we see every reason to ap-
prehend that any amendments to be made
to this project will be in favour, rather
than against, the planting interest, (or its
creditors,) which already existing at the
charges of all other classes of society, is
ruling this empire as surely and certainly
as can be imagined, for its own benefit
and at their own pleasure we prefer the
Dantas project pending the presentation
of a better. While we do not believe
the nature of the Brazilians leads to
any apprehension of civil war, still such
a state of affairs as we are now endur-
ing is dangerous, and a spark might cause
a conflagration that could only be extin-
guished,—as in the war between the two
sections in the United States—by the best
blood and nearly all the wealth of the
country. The project, we repeat, is a clear
surrender to the planting interest and its
provisions are such as will satisfy no sincere
emancipationist.

During the time, that the Chamber of
Deputies has been occupied in doing noth-
ing, the Senate has been over-hauling its
closets, and therein found the Savings Banks
bill. There has been considerable discus-
sion on this question, and Senator Lafayette
has availed of it to make some remarks of
general interest. We print a very full
extract from his speech in another column
and our readers can see that he bases his
objection to the savings of the people going
into the Treasury, upon the ground that
it can not return the deposits upon demand,
and if his figures be correctly reported, this
is true. None of the speakers upon this
Savings Bank bill have referred to the
various legalized lotteries; a feature so
important in the question of economies that
we expected it would have come to the
front at the very commencement. The
savings of a wife, at the expense of the
dinner table, are defended, and the deposits
of a child of 16 years are also to be con-
templated. The household savings, to our
mind, should be returned to the house chief,
who forming his budget upon certain data,
allows a margin, and if this be in his favour
the advantage of it should redound to his
benefit. That a child should have control
of his savings is so clearly equitable, that
it does not require any remark. We are
however, directly opposed to Senator La-
fayette, when he desires that the savings of
the public should be used in commerce and
trade. Savings banks, as the senator points
out, are only reservoirs for the collection of

the economies of labourers, or of those who
working at a fixed salary, have at the end
of a week, a fortnight, or a month a surplus,
which carelessness leads them to spend. If
there be facilities offered to the labourer to
place this money in a government bank;
if he can by application at any post-office
deposit this surplus, we venture to assert
that he will do so, and as it is only *le*
premier pas qui compte, once he has made
a deposit, the man is saved. After the
money is received, its employment
becomes a question. As interest must be
paid upon it, interest must be earned upon
it, and here the idea of St. Lafayette seems
to us defective and even illogical. The
Senator refuses authorization that these
savings banks deposits may be used to meet
the floating debt. We agree; but we argue
that, as according to all authorities, govern-
ment debt in any country is the most secure,
—for if this be called into question all, or
nearly all representatives of value must
suffer—these savings should be loaned to
the State. Whether they are to be employ-
ed in satisfying the floating debt or the
funded debt, seems to us immaterial.
But what we insist upon is, that this money
be employed in government bonds in the
name, or names, of a board of Trustees,
and that these be obliged to make periodical
reports upon the sums they have employed
in these investments. By our idea, there is
no risk of a run on the Treasury; a
depositor can receive a certificate of govern-
ment debt in payment of his claim, and
even if this certificate be not a legal tender
for the satisfaction of his debts, few people
will refuse to receive it as such. We ven-
ture to offer the gentlemen who have spoken
upon this question our ideas. Let the law
be so worded, that at every post-office, forms
may be had, upon which ten 100 reis stamps
may be affixed; let these forms when filled
and then representing 1\$ be remitted to the
head office of the province and thence sent
on to the post office at the capital; let each
local post master acknowledge the receipt
of every 1\$ and return to the depositor an
acknowledgment from the head-office; let
a board of, not over three, Trustees be
appointed at the capital to whom the
funds as deposited must be turned over,
and by them employed in government
securities, which may be bought in the
open market, or received from the Treasury
as may be most convenient; this board to
be the representatives of the depositors
and as such responsible for the deposits,
pending their receipt into the Treasury.
The bonds issued by the government to
earn 4½ per cent. per annum and the
deposits in the banks to earn 4 per cent.
The one-half of one per cent. overplus to
go towards meeting expenses, which under
no case should exceed this sum. And finally
a positive law, that lotteries of all and every
category are to be immediately abolished,
and declared illegal. Here is what an English
publication says in reference to Savings
banks: "Savings banks are established at
all money order offices, where sums of not
less than one shilling may be deposited.
Not more than £30 will be received in any
one year, nor will any interest be paid when
the amount standing to a depositor's ac-
count reaches £200 inclusive of interest.
Interest is paid at the rate of six pence per
£ per annum. To encourage small savings,
forms for making small deposits in Post
Office Savings Banks are issued gratuitously.
Each form, which is about the size of an
ordinary cheque, has twelve divisions, in
each of which a penny postage stamp can
be placed. When a form has thus been
filled it will be received as a deposit of a
shilling at any Post Office where there is a
savings bank." The suppression of lotteries
and the establishment of postal savings
banks would go a long way towards the

improvement of the working classes in Brazil. So long as it requires half a day to get your deposits into the *Caixa Economica*, and so long as lottery prizes of 400,000\$ are offered, legally and legitimately, savings banks, we fear, will not be a great success.

Our enthusiastic correspondent attacks us as to our remarks on his first article, but while claiming to be, he is not consistent. As to religion being no bar to public employment he is certainly wrong; a Protestant Brazilian can hold no position that necessitates a college education, which nearly all do, for to pass his degree he must be examined on religion. If our correspondent married in this country, he would certainly have seen that many obstructions are placed in the way of the Protestant bent upon matrimony with a child of the Roman Catholic Church. He however moves with charming abruptness from religion to taxes, and from his own experience sees no reason to break his heart over the voting for the powers that impose taxes. Neither do we from his standpoint; but we do not live in the backwoods, and we have taxes to pay, and these taxes are painfully frequent. In his *argumentum ad hominem* our correspondent somewhat exceeds the question; our country houses are in Spain as yet, and the desire to vote for an *inspector de quartelão* never did oppress us, because these officials are not voted for, but we have felt an oppression at not having a right to protest against the action of somewhat higher authorities. We have had peace and quietness here to be sure, but the former is wonderfully like that of the grave, and the latter that of decay. Peace and quietness are not compatible with energy, and this is the quality lacking. Our correspondent is completely wrong in his estimate as to the comparative freights. Potatoes are brought here from New Zealand at 40 to 45¢ per ton; from the River Plate at about \$6 gold per 1,000 kilos, and from Havre at 35 francs per 700; let him work out the calculation and see what profit there would be if he pay 900 reis to the railway and 100 reis cartage on a box weighing 35 kilos. He completely ignores the recognized fact that the excessive railway freights lead to the importation of maize, beans, rice etc. and bases calculations on a freight of 15000 on a kerosene box of potatoes, 40 reis per kilo, when a box weighing 35 kilos can be brought from Havre for about the same amount! We do not propose to discuss the question farther. If our correspondent attracts any immigrants to his little Paradise, we will be happy to have been the means to this end, but duty is imperative and forces us to advise a considerable amount of reflection before an Englishman decides upon throwing his fortune in with that of Brazil.

Communicated.

BRAZILIAN IMMIGRATION.

II.

The bearing of differences in social intercourse between the immigrant and the natives of a country is of so complex a character that it is difficult to prove anything, except that people feel a repugnance to mixing with strange people; to what degree this feeling is worth submitting to for the sake of other advantages must be left to individual caprice.

However odious comparisons may be, in your opinion, I fear I must trespass in order to preserve, at least, a partial consistency. Still I will be as short as possible on this ground.

With respect to religion, I can safely assert that during fifteen years residence in the interior of Brazil I never had the least cause to suppose that a person's religious sentiments would "debar him from any place of public character;" my children were all reared in the back woods at least 20 miles from the nearest village, and they never had cause to complain either about law or religion; the tax-gatherer once called about some trifling tax (I think it was on a herd of goats I had at the time, some 280 head); I asked him to dinner and said it was

some new-fangled notion, and that I did not feel justified in paying it, I never heard another word of the matter. My property was a piece of land 300 *braças* square, or 300 acres, about 150 miles from the capital of Pernambuco, and that was the only occasion in fifteen years, I ever was asked to pay any tax; so I fail to perceive why we should break our hearts over not being able to vote for those persons who tax us.

I have always found the Clergy extremely liberal men, both in their views and practice, perhaps rather too much so. As far as the people are concerned they look on the Protestant religion as certainly a purer and more decorous religion than their own. As the Catholic Church is still the state religion of the Argentine Confederation this difficulty would apply there as well as in Brazil.

I have seen a good deal of the crazy fanaticism and camp meetings in country village both in the northern and southern states, and although Dwight writing 50 years ago says: "If America abounds in crazy fanatics and narrow-minded sectarians, above a third of the population laugh with foreigners at both, as disgraceful to humanity!" I would be sorry to have to live among them. And I believe most reasonably minded Englishmen would prefer a foreigner for a neighbour, who at all events would leave you alone.

With regard to our being "Indian Pariahs" I appeal to yourself Mr. Editor! I know nothing of your private life, but I presume you are—I heartily wish you may be—rolling in wealth and possess various country houses.

Now did you ever while residing in the most civilized of these residences, did you ever find yourself at a discount among your neighbours, on account of religion or did the feeling of not being able to vote for the *inspector de quartelão* ever oppress you?

Your opinion, about the written law might be tempered a little I think by the consideration of its practical application, at all events there has been peace and quietness in the land for fifty years which is more than can be said in favor of the "Argentines."

One conversant with the government of Russia and others might almost put up with a few newly absolute laws in consideration of the manner in which they are interpreted.

Neither the difference of religion, manners, or customs prevents Scotch and Irish growing rich in the Plate: why should they here?

I restrict my notice to a comparatively small district about the size of Caernarvonshire in North Wales, near enough to the Capital for all purposes of registration at the British Consulate.

Supposing a man to have decided on risking the social disadvantages, he will expect some farther proofs of probable advantages.

I advise no one to come who can not be sure of obtaining land of at least the size I mention, and with a perfectly assured title.

In New Zealand no land can be purchased with water power and within 20 miles of a cart road or railway station, whether the railway freights be high or low under £25 per acre, or £1,500 for the lot, including title deeds.

The market price for all cereals, poultry, etc., must be exceedingly low, or there would not be such an export to Europe.

With regard to the United States I quote the last one, or "Florida our happy home" from *Chambers' Journal*, Dec. 13th, 1884, page 797:

"A contributor who is conversant with his subject sends us the following important items which we commend to young men who contemplate emigration:

"The great and unequal facilities for cheap and rapid transportation have opened up nearly the whole of the peninsula of Florida to settlement; and what was only recently very correctly described as a vast expanse of swamps, lakes and sluggish rivers, is now a vast system of drainage canals and railways.

In Florida £400 will buy forty acres of land, ten of which may be cleared, fenced, and planted with orange trees. A house may be inexpensively erected at an average cost of £10 per room. The orange tree will bear in five years from the bud, or in ten years from seed; but a man left in charge—say the son of the owner—would have no difficulty in supporting himself by the sale of small fruit, which coming to perfection in the middle of winter commands the best price in the New York and other northern markets."

Now, I beg to submit that the freight from Florida to New York is higher than that from the places I mention to Rio de Janeiro, and that the profits on any produce would be less, leaving out the situation admittedly on a new drained swamp. The value of the land is also £100 against £3 per acre.

"The old cry 'Go West' has been changed to 'Go South' and now thousands of families from the Northern States are there, having orange and lemon groves, with pretty cottages simply but comfortably furnished, situated on the banks of rivers and lakes."

Now [the editor of *Chambers' Journal* is right] this is the fact, the States have to offer the intending emigrants.

You do not deny my postulate: that the land and climate are exceptionally good, that first rate timber and abundant water power exists. You only say long as can hardly be used. In answer I assure you on twenty of the sixty acre lots I propose, twenty acres in each are sufficiently level for that purpose.

With regard to exports I name at present only two articles, both of which would pay to send to the Rio market, without mentioning various other marketable come-at-able—English potatoes and onions:

Empirestone boxes 20 of which go to one ton measurement can be purchased in Rio and other towns in almost any quantity at 185000 per hundred, the up freight would be paid for by filling some of them with articles required for house use, etc., etc. each box holds 25 kilogrammes of potatoes, lowest price in Rio 200 reis per kilo or 55000 pr box. 300 large onions at 25000, per case 6500.

A bullock cart will carry 20 boxes over the road, as it at present exists, to the nearest railway stations, the Porto Novo, on the D. Pedro II line, or the Catagallo station on the Niterohy railway, costing 1 labor, (the cart and bullocks belonging to the proprietor) freight 25000 or 100 reis per box. Freight per box by D. Pedro II railway, 900 reis, perhaps cheaper by S. João da Barra.

W. J. L.

SLAVERY.

Jornal do Commercio May 5th.

We learn that the Cabinet has under examination a project for a reform of slavery which contains the following leading ideas:

1st.—New registry of slaves, in which will not be contemplated those over 60 years of age. The inscription will be made by the particulars that served as a basis for the present registry, or by certificates of this registry; all slaves not registered within the time fixed to be considered free. The master will pay 1\$ for the registry of each slave.

2nd.—The value of the slave will be declared by the master within the limits as fixed, according to age, as follows: viz:

Under 20 years.....	1,000\$
30 ".....	800
40 ".....	600
50 ".....	400
60 ".....	200

The value of females to be 25 per cent. less. Slaves under 65 years will be obliged to work for three years, which are to be considered as ended, what ever period may elapse, upon their attaining this age. The remission of this obligation may not exceed one-half the value fixed for slaves of 50 to 60 years. All freedmen over 60 will remain with their masters who must feed, clothe and treat them in sickness availing of their services, provided the orphan's cart does not decide that the said freedmen can earn their own living.

3rd.—The registered slaves will be emancipated by the Fund or by their savings. From the value as declared upon registry will be deducted 6 per cent. per annum, but any period must be contemplated in its reduction. The emancipations by savings will be granted upon presentation of certificates of the value of the slave, and of the deposit of this sum at a fiscal agency to be determined by the government.

No indenture will be granted for the freeing of such slave as are judged useless and unable to work through sickness.

4th.—The emancipation fund will be formed as follows, viz: 1st—By the taxes and revenue according to the law now ruling; 2nd—By an increase of 5 per cent. on all general taxes and duties, those of export excepted; 3rd—By the annual emission at par of government bonds up to a total of 6,000,000\$ at 5 per cent per annum. These bonds can only be called in upon the total extinction of slavery. The interest on these bonds will be met by the proceeds of the above increase of duties and taxes, pending the voting of the necessary funds by the legislature. The increase on taxes and duties to be collected up to the total extinction of the emitted bonds.

5th.—The emancipation fund will be divided into three parts. The first will continue to be applied according to Regulamento n. 5,135 dated 13th November 1872. The second, to be produced by the above mentioned increase of duties and taxes, will be used for emancipations, with a preference for the older slaves, and among these for the least valuable; also for the payment of the interest upon the debt as above mentioned. The third part will be in preference be applicable to farm slaves whose masters may decide upon substituting for slave, free labour, under the following conditions; freedom to all slaves employed by them, with the obligation to employ no slave in their establishment; indemnity by the State to the extent

of one-half the value of the slaves freed, in bonds at 5 per cent. with preference to such masters as demand the least indemnity and free the greatest number of slaves; the utilization of the labour of the freedmen for 5 years. This labour will be remunerated by food, clothing and treatment in sickness and by a pecuniary gratification to be fixed by *regulamento*.

6th.—The distribution of the Fund will continue as heretofore, the bonds at 5 per cent. being divided among the various municipalities in proportion to the slave population of each.

7th.—The domicile of the slave can not be transferred from the municipality, where he is registered. A transfer will be equivalent to emancipation, excepting where the master changes his domicile or where the slave runs away. A runaway may not be freed, during his absence, under any of the provisions contained in this project. Parties who entice away, or harbour slaves of others will be fined from 500\$ to 1,000\$; the chief of police to impose this fine, with an optional appeal to the president of the province. The imposing of this fine will not prevent a criminal or civil action for the satisfaction of any loss occasioned.

8th.—The municipality where he is registered is the obligatory domicile of the freedman for 5 years. Sundry steps will be taken to secure work for the slaves, and the government to establish agricultural colonies, to which will be sent such freedmen as are without work.

9th.—Farm slaves can only be hypothecated with the condition *constituti*, under the penalty of receiving their freedom.

10th.—The chase *à retro* in the sale of slaves is null, as is any stipulation tending to prejudicate or embarrass emancipation.

11th.—Emancipations granted by will are valid whether the value of the freedmen exceeds or not the disposable part of the testator's property, or whether heirs are direct or indirect.

We must inform our readers that only a project is in question, which as yet under examination may receive more or less sensible modifications, as always happens in the organization of definite projects. It is necessary to further add, that from what we have heard, the Cabinet is not inclined to place upon the ground of political confidence any of the ideas above mentioned, or which may be decided upon in council of ministers, the question being considered according to the English parliamentary expression, an open one.

EMANCIPATION FUND.

Jornal do Commercio May 6th.

They write us from Santa Maria Magdalena, province of Rio de Janeiro, in reference to the slaves freed by the emancipation fund on the 15th ult., among whom figure: a slave 60 years old valued at 3500\$; another, 64 years, valued at 2000\$; another, 62 years, valued at 7000\$; one of 67 years valued at 3000\$ and yet another 68 years old valued at 4000\$. All these freedmen are married; a circumstance which if giving preference to them on one hand, should serve, on the other, to reduce their value. The fact demands inquiry, for it is evident that these values are exaggerated. No individual, certainly, would purchase these slaves at any such prices, and we consider, and with us all sensible persons will concur, that the State should pay no more for the freedom of classified slaves, than the masters could obtain by a sale to individuals. It would be throwing away the public funds. Some time ago Barão de Cote-gipe declared in the Senate that the emancipation fund was used as a basis for fat jobs (*bons negócios*) and Treasury Order n. 170 dated July 16th 1883 urged (*recomendou*) imperatively upon the fiscal agents, that excessive valuations should be refused and that the masters should be obliged to show the purchase documents of the slaves as a factor, albeit not the only one, in the estimate of the value of the freedmen, so that the emancipation fund should not be defrauded to the detriment of further emancipations. Lately, the average price of emancipations has shown a tendency to lower figures. Nevertheless such scandals, as this to which we are now referring, occur, and this must cause indignation to all decent people (*homens de bem*). Neither is it just, that while many masters generously aid the emancipation question, by at times freeing gratuitously low values, and at times cheerfully accepting low values, others should enrich themselves at the cost of the fund, which was established for the emancipation of the greatest possible number of slaves. If there be any one about here that desires to purchase for 3000\$ a slave aged 67 years, for 4000\$ another of 68 and for 7000\$ one aged 62 years, our observations are purposeless. If the contrary, it will be concealed that these valuations are injurious to the country and that some steps should be taken, to prevent their recurrence. The Order of July 16th was too explicit and positive that it might be thus disregarded.

RIGHTS OF MAN.

A rather cynical correspondent sends us the following, in reference to a remark in one of the daily journals that in 1889 is to be celebrated the centennial anniversary of the discovery of the rights of man. We print the communication, but, like the present premier with his Emancipation project, consider it an open question:

It is really amusing to read all that is said in regard to the coming centennial anniversary of the discovery of the "rights of man" which is to take place in France in 1889. Now, in the name of all the gods at once, what great event took place in 1789 to merit so much notice? Were the "rights of man" never recognized until 1789? The discovery does not belong to France at all and it was not made in that year. On the 4th July 1776, the signers of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America announced to a wondering world the following: "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." That Centennial is all over; it took place at Philadelphia nine years ago. The "rights of man" are purely an American invention, and French imitations have been so exceedingly defective that they embroiled their country with all others, guillotined and murdered thousands of individuals in the name of Liberty, and now propose to commemorate a blot, not an honour, upon the French shield.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

Jornal do Commercio May 24th.

They write us as follows:

For a long time the planters of the west of S. Paulo have been asking a modification of the tariffs of the railways in that district, that agriculture may be extended by furnishing outlets for its produce at the most convenient points. The Imperial government which has shown itself so concerned in the defense of the agricultural and industrial interests, cannot but attend to the just reclamations of those, who have employed their capital in these two sources of national wealth, and now find themselves obliged to pay exorbitant freights upon such goods as they ship. To prove how unreasonable are the freights collected by the railways in the west of S. Paulo, it is quite sufficient to analyze their tariffs, in comparison with those of the North S. Paulo and Pedro II. From S. Paulo to Cachoeira, North S. Paulo, distance 231 kilometres, 1,000 kilogrammes pay 134; from Cachoeira to Km de Janeiro, distance 265 kilometres, 1,000 kilogrammes pay 138. From S. Carlos do Pinal to S. Paulo, distance 271 kilometres, 1,000 kilogrammes pay 5387801, or more than double the freight on the two railways, North of S. Paulo and Pedro II, which cover together an extension of 496 kilometres, when from S. Paulo to S. Carlos do Pinal the distance is but 271 kilometres. The difference over-paid on the export of coffee and other produce is thus shown to be wonderful; but imported goods are not less overcharged. A short time ago a planter of S. Carlos do Pinal needed 60 sugar canes for planting on his property; he paid for freight, to the North S. Paulo and Pedro II 188300, and from S. Paulo to S. Carlos do Pinal 278540. It is but fair that the railways should earn a good interest on the capital employed in them; but it does not seem to us proper that the agriculture of the country should be sacrificed to the interests of share-holders.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CAMPOS.

We have received a circular from the pastor of this Church with a request that we should call attention to it; this we willingly do.

"The Presbyterian Church of Campos having urgent necessity for a House of Prayer in a central position of the city, where many may be attracted to worship, now addresses other Evangelical Churches and the friends of the saviour and of his cause, asking assistance in their need."

"The Church has already secured from the Provincial government the approval of its By-laws and has created a fund, which it is struggling to increase, for the purpose of building an edifice for worship; but being as yet numerically weak, it has not been able to collect funds sufficient for the purpose, without the help of Christians of other places."

"Being convinced that the building of a temple in this city will assist to the Glory of God and the improvement of his cause, the Church hopes that the Lord will allow you, and dispose you, to aid in this good work, and the undersigned thank you in anticipation in the name of the Church for your contribution."

M. P. B. de Carvalho,
President of the Directory.
João Ferreira da Silva Braga,
Secretary.

PROVINCE OF SERGIPE.

Jornal do Commercio May 24th.

As happens with nearly all the other provinces of the Empire, Sergipe is struggling with financial embarrassments, that are principally caused by the low price of its exportable products, among which sugar occupies the first place. Notwithstanding the economical disposition of the administration, the revenue for the late years has not sufficed to meet expenses. This fact has increased the debt of the province which is now \$46,453,888, of which \$68,000 is due the Banco Commercial of Rio de Janeiro; this is to be paid off by 1902, and on it, interest and sinking fund have been always met. The receipts for 1885-86 were estimated at \$66,295\$ and expenditure at \$66,080\$67, from which it may be apprehended that it profits do not meet the estimates, the fiscal year will show a deficit. During the fiscal year 1884-85 the exports of provincial products reached 7,652,334\$ 451, which paid 461,465\$823 provincial duties. Of these exports, sugar figures at 86,190,63 kilos, and cotton 2,213,824.

IMPORTS.

We extract the following from the *Boletim do Alvarado* of the 9th inst.

Direct imports for the first quarter of:

	1885	1884
Great Britain....	9,264,628\$482	11,270,288\$85
British Colonies....	218,143 300	171,20 200
France.....	3,006,494 538	3,440,71 891
Germany.....	2,706,412 704	3,230,01 110
United States.....	2,070,593 149	2,017,63 496
Uruguay.....	1,966,079 117	2,113,39 783
Belgium.....	1,394,749 175	1,181,30 641
Portugal.....	1,257,031 309	1,031,88 865
Argent. Confed....	475,986 072	421,84 100
India and China....	313,700 300	251,07 900
Italy.....	263,823 959	180,25 266
All others.....	266,922 013	351,30 119
	23,102,534\$18	26,180,43\$956

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

May 4.—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA referring to the article of the *Jornal do Commercio* respecting railway reforms did not believe that the government would decree reforms that should be referred to the legislature. A duet of the speaker and Senator Junqueira ensued, both criticizing the government. Senator CORREIA asked, 1st.—Whether it be true that the railway telegraphs were to be managed by the telegraph department, and whether this had not been oppositely three directors of the D. Pedro II railway; 2d.—Was it true that the contractors of the "Baba as S. Francisco" railway extension had been excused from the deposit of 10 per cent. on payments for work completed; 3d.—Is the statement is to the decision of the "Victoria a Natividade" railway concession true; and he then moved for all information as to the general re-organization of the state railways. In discussing the bill for reorganizing the savings banks, Senator JUNQUEIRA opposed a government guarantee to these institutions. The senator thought that where government savings banks were in use, their object was to collect the economies of the public for the benefit of the budget, but that this would not do in Brazil where it was necessary to permit the labourer to keep his little savings, that by this means he might be induced to enter into some trade, some new enterprise. The co-operative stores were referred to, which started by 18 women spinners in Rochdale in 1854; in 1856 had a capital of £129,000 and at present number 10,894 members; this he considered true co-operation. He then criticized Senator Affonso Celso's amendments and regretted some remarks that had been made to him in a former debate. VISCONDE DE PARANGARÁ thought there was sufficient exaggeration in the preceding speaker's remarks to excuse any reply for so inveterate an adversary was he of the savings banks, that in their organization he had discovered communistic ideas and even traces of nihilism. He said the proposed bill would occasion serious changes in present laws, and he pointed out what he considered some contradictions in the preceding orator's remarks. Senator LAFAYETTE, although rather unwell, would make a few rapid remarks; the savings banks are intended as a preventive of extravagance by the classes who work for wages and have an irresistible tendency to waste such money as they have no immediate use for. A French writer was brought to prove, that could petty extravagances be collected and presented to the labourer, he would not spend this collected sum. "Banksing, Sr. Lafayette considers, is the employment of accumulated capital, while the purpose of savings banks is merely to collect the savings of the poorer classes, which are to form capital." He considered that these savings banks, paying interest should also earn it, and that it would be great mistake were they not employed in

encouraging production and in the distribution of wealth. He thought the multiplicity of savings banks necessary, for a labourer would not make a long journey to deposit his savings. He considered 6 per cent. per annum too much to pay on these deposits as *apólices* only paid 5.88 per cent, and that the government should allow 4½ per cent. to these banks, while the depositors would receive 4 per cent. Further, that the bill would permit deposits by married women and minors, and this he favoured, for as the wife could deposit household savings in her own name, she would be led to economize. Minors, by the bill, could withdraw their deposits upon attaining 16 years of age, and this he also favoured. He defended the intervention of the state to a certain extent and favored the idea of postal savings banks. The idea that the banks were to serve as mere intermediaries between the depositors and the Treasury, he opposed on two grounds; first, that funds employed by the State might have a useful end, but were unproductive; and to prove this he said that the Treasury expended 52,000,000\$ in salaries, civil, military and naval; 42,000,000\$ was expended in interest on the debt, foreign and domestic; 8,000,000\$ to 9,000,000\$ was now spent on guaranteed interest to enterprises, which would within a few years be increased to 18,000,000\$. Although he did not consider this last expenditure a waste, he thought there was no doubt that the railways in general were badly planned, were mere combinations, not to serve the country, but the public interest, but to get a return for certain capital out of the Treasury, and on such enterprises the money was wasted. He therefore opposed the idea of committing deposits to the man of the floating debt. The other reason, was that these deposits should be employed in commerce, trade and agriculture rather than in government expenses. For twenty years, said the speaker, we have lived under the influence of deficits, which like rivers, increase as they descend. The average deficit for the last two periods of ten years is 28,000,000\$ and if the present fiscal year be contemplated, it will reach 35,000,000\$. How has it been possible to exist for 20 years under constant deficits? The miracle is explained by the facility, with which loans were contracted. This readiness to contract debt, he considered one of the principal causes of the present financial disturbance and of our deplorable condition (Applause). He said, that to appreciate the horrifying sums uselessly expended, it was necessary to be the chief paymaster (*pagador-mor*) as minister of finance. When he orders the payment of sums as requested by other departments it becomes patent that immense amounts are expended on things, that to use a vulgar expression, are not worth a straw. If loans have been one of causes of the financial ruin of the country, the speaker, as a financier, must oppose with every effort the readiness to incur a permanent loan, as proposed in the project. He conceded that reserve funds should be employed in government debt, but insisted that this should be purchased in the open market, and the funds not delivered to the government to serve as the basis of new loans. He thought a modification of the Belgian law must suitable, and that these savings might be employed in commerce, where the loans were thoroughly guaranteed, but he objected to their employment in mortgages which he considered the least safe of all investments, as the law at present stands. He concluded by presenting various amendments. Senator CORREIA then spoke; during his speech he referred to the crisis then occurring in the Chamber. In the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy A. Siqueira wished, before explaining an occurrence, to know what steps had been taken by the Chair to secure liberty and independence within the Chamber, for he thought neither was secure if the present authorities were entrusted with the policing of the galleries. (Many interruptions). The speaker would be brief, excluding notorious facts and personal matters, but he would say, that if he lent little importance to either hisses or applause even by a multitude, how much less would he lend this if covered by a dozen, at the most, of police squirens (*asalarinados*) stationed at the door of the Chamber to terrify deputies. He had been cool enough to face and examine the party who had insulted him with the epithets of slave-dealer and slavery-defender, and he had recognized roughs (*capangas*) who there spent the day at the cost of the police (Interruptions). Another crowd was in front of the Chamber, underserving of their wages. Upon leaving the Chamber the speaker went to the Senate, but upon learning that the session there was adjourned, he went to the residence of the premier, and although annoying him, explained to him the occurrence. He regretted his action, for H. Ex. was extremely distressed and wrote to the minister of justice, from whom shortly after was received advice of the matter, as also that the president of the Chamber had asked that precautions be taken for he was also threatened with mobbing. The speaker told the premier that he had no confidence in the present chief of police, and three

days before in conversation with a Senator, upon the chief of police entering the Chamber he had said; "The presence of this man in the Chamber makes me nervous, for I know he is not a guarantee for the preservation of peace." After the speaker had remained for some time at the residence of the premier, and upon his arrival at the tramway terminus nearly an hour afterwards, he still could hear the hooting at the president of the Chamber, who had nevertheless asked for protective measures previously. After some further remarks the Deputy presented the following motion, signed by seven deputies: "The Chamber of Deputies being convinced that the Cabinet cannot guarantee public order and safety, which is indispensable to a solution of the emancipation project, refuses to its confidence." Deputy CANDIDO DE OLIVEIRA (minister of war) said he was surprised at this motion, for the order of the day was the recognizing of various deputies. The Chamber being nearly equally divided, the vote upon the motion could hardly be considered an expression of the parliament, for members elected had not yet taken their seats; but he declared that the government would not hinder the opposition in their desire to precipitate matters. He denied that the preceding speaker could in justice charge the government with conniving at the affair, where he was a victim. After explanations from the ministers in the press and in the Senate, he thought the deputy had no right to present a motion, only justified by his insulted *amour propre*. He was surprised that a deputy, who had voted with the government on the 13th ulto, and who yesterday accepted the project, could present such a motion. The government accepted the motion as presented, but each must accept the responsibility of his vote; the Chamber was summoned in special session for a great purpose; 15 deputies have not yet taken their seats; those seated are equally divided, so that the ministerial policy is to be judged by a fictitious majority; the serious responsibility of this rests on the opposition. He concluded by stating, that sooner or later, the question must be met, and then it would be seen who was in the right, the Cabinet or those who endeavour to embarrass the institution of the first liberty of a free country, the heeding of the slaves. Deputy LOURENÇO DE ALBUQUERQUE could not permit the speech of the minister of war to pass without a protest; H. Ex. along with his colleagues, conscious of the faults by them committed, thinks that the occurrences of the preceding days, which have determined Deputy A. Siqueira's position, have no importance whatever; that insults by a simple (*inocente*) and mercenary (*pagou*) mob to the president of the Chamber, who personifies in himself the dignity of the Chamber are without significance in the moral code of the minister of war, who in this is different from every one else. (Deputy ZAMA asks the speaker not to touch an moral codes). Deputy ALBUQUERQUE asks if this word annoys the noble deputy. Deputy ZAMA says, that such questions may have a disagreeable answer. Deputy ALBUQUERQUE continued, that in this, and in other countries, a part of the people have risen against the government; what has never been seen is a revolution in favour of the government; above all an insignificant faction of the population mobbing the representatives of the nation and pursuing them with insults, and this can only be explained by the consent of the government. Deputy A. Siqueira's motion is put to vote and passed; 52 deputies voting *ay* and 50 *no*. The session was adjourned.

May 5.—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA moved that business be suspended pending the solution of the ministerial crisis. In the Chamber, there was no quorum.

May 6.—No quorum in either house. The local papers publish the new Cabinet, which is to appear at the Senate and Chamber on the 11th inst.

May 7.—No quorum in either Chamber.

May 8.—No quorum in either Chamber.

May 9.—No session in either Chamber.

May 11.—In the Senate, Sr. DANTAS explained that only by another dissolution could he have retained office, but he did not wish to use this extreme measure if a ministry to carry out a reform of the emancipation question could be formed; he had therefore suggested to H. M. the Emperor that Senator Saraiva should be sent for. Sr. SARAIVA said, that the most necessary business to be placed before the Chambers was the reform of the emancipation law and the improvement of the financial situation, if there be time other reforms will be submitted. The government proposed to emancipate the slaves gradually, in this manner allowing agriculture time to re-organize the labour question. The financial question can only be solved by sacrifices; and by suspending the work on railways, the postponement of even some works already begun and severe economy everywhere equilibrium could be restored to the budget. Sr. CORREIA wished to know if the premier would make his emancipation project a question of confidence, to which Sr. Saraiva replied that it was

—Julius Caesar, not an old school curmy, but the original flying man is still "to the fore". He called a meeting in Pará, and after explaining the difficulties he encounters in appearing at the London Exposition, to vindicate his claims to priority in the discovery of aerial navigation, finished by an appeal to the general public for the "savings of war".

men in an *eshlagen*, he was surprised to find his god-child crying and hugging him. The milat had delivered the child to a Portuguese woman, agreeing to pay 12\$000 per month for its support. Now, had the daily press used more discretion and held back this publication, there was just a possibility that the child-stealer might have been captured.

May 8.—Rates very advanced to 17% on London, 33½% on Paris and 657—659 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2\$840 at sight on New York. The English banks drew on head office at 17% Bank paper was repasted at 18. Commerce sterling was quoted at 18 1/16—18 1/8. Market quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$300, sellers at 13\$310.

Encl. 100

<i>LIABILITIES.</i>	
<i>Commercial Department:</i>	
Capital: 15,000 shares @ Rs. 100/\$500	33,000,000 00
Reserve fund	7,357,970 66
Special	4,909 50
<i>Notes in circulation:</i>	
In notes of Head Bank,	18,842,500 00
" " " Branch Banks	443,200 00
Bills payable for fixed deposits	47,133,121 91
Accounts current	22,194,698 91
Sundries, balances of various accounts	1,207,885 86
Bills payable	161,452 88
Deposits	59,209,595 00
<i>Dividends:</i>	
Unclaimed dividends	159,316 11
<i>S. Paulo Branch:</i>	
Account current	543,536 88
<i>Mortgage Department:</i>	
Capital supplied by the commercial department	26,104,572 51
Hypothecary notes in circulation	2,577,900 00
Accounts current	175,435 27
Reserve in suspense	1,869,354 88
	215,133,544 \$8

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED.

Capital.....	£ 1,000,000
do paid up.....	500,000
Reserve Fund.....	250,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1885.

Assets.	
Capital, uncalled.....	4,444,444 2/5
Bills discounted.....	576,040 5/10
Bills receivable.....	1,696,465 6/10
Head office and branches.....	4,819,501 6/10
Loans, current accounts etc.....	4,955,353 9/10
Bonds of Gold Loan 1879.....	1,844,245 9/10
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	6,097,430 1/10
Cash.....	1,128,235 6/10
	25,534,717 8/10

Liabilities.	
Capital subscribed.....	8,888,888 8/10
Deposits in account current.....	592,417 2/10
do 3, 6 and 10 days notice.....	2,849,334 9/10
do 30 and 60 days notice.....	393,935 3/10
do fixed maturity.....	1,751,867 5/10
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	7,140,282 3/10
Sundry accounts.....	3,793,135 7/10
Bills payable.....	215,735 4/10
	25,534,717 8/10

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th May, 1885.

For The New London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,
Edward Herdman, Manager
Frs. Drake, actg. Accountant.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York
regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Stock this morning, bags.	Receipts yesterday, bags.	Sales for United States, bags.	State of the market.	Exchange on London, private.	Price, Regular lot, per 100 kilos expenses.	and freight by steamer.	do Good and, per 100 kilos expenses at 3/600.	7 1/2 c.
May 4	781,000	773,000	20,000	17 1/2 d	17 1/2	18	4,200	7 1/2
May 5	773,000	773,000	11,000	17 1/2 d	17 1/2	18	4,200	7 1/2
May 6	773,000	773,000	11,000	17 1/2 d	17 1/2	18	4,200	7 1/2
May 7	773,000	773,000	11,000	17 1/2 d	17 1/2	18	4,200	7 1/2
May 8	773,000	773,000	11,000	17 1/2 d	17 1/2	18	4,200	7 1/2
May 9	773,000	773,000	11,000	17 1/2 d	17 1/2	18	4,200	7 1/2
May 10	773,000	773,000	11,000	17 1/2 d	17 1/2	18	4,200	7 1/2
May 11	773,000	773,000	11,000	17 1/2 d	17 1/2	18	4,200	7 1/2
May 12	773,000	773,000	11,000	17 1/2 d	17 1/2	18	4,200	7 1/2

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Sales for United States during the week.....	45,000 bags
Sales for Europe etc. do do.....	31,000 "
Sailing clearances for the United States.....	10,000 "
Steamer clearances do (2).....	30,000 "
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere.....	24,000 "
Freights by steamer.....	30 c & 5/8
do rail.....	15 c & 5/8
Steamers loading for United States.....	15 "

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

May 4.	
12 Six per cent apolices.....	1,075,000
40 do.....	1,075,000
1,000 do.....	105 1/2
3,000 Sovereigns.....	13 1/2
20 deb. Grão Pará R.R.....	93 1/2
10 Argos Fluminense Insee. Co.....	59 1/2
20 Servicos Maritimos.....	203 1/2
15 hyp. notes Banco Brazil.....	68 1/2

May 5.	
2 Six per cent apolices.....	1,075,000
19 do.....	1,075,000
1,000 Sovereigns.....	13 1/2
1,258 do.....	23,000
12 Banco Brazil.....	138 1/2
Jardim Botânico tramway.....	57,000
50 Confiança Insee. Co.....	9 1/2
13 hyp. notes Banco Brazil.....	9 1/2
15 do Banco Piedral.....	9 1/2
210 do Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5/16) 2 series.....	79 1/2

May 6.	
63 Six per cent apolices.....	1,075,000
500 do.....	1,075,000
221 Banco Brazil.....	235 1/2
100 do.....	235 1/2
103 Banco Industrial.....	208 1/2
500 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 2008.....	166 1/2
60 do.....	208 1/2
55 Villa Isabel tramway.....	590 1/2
25 Argos Fluminense Insee. Co.....	210 1/2
14 Fidelidade do.....	210 1/2
100 deb. Ferry Co.....	8 1/2
5 do.....	8 1/2

May 7.	
4 Six per cent apolices.....	1,075,000
36 do.....	1,075,000
500 do.....	1,075,000
100,000 Gold Loan 1868.....	13 1/2
236 Sovereigns.....	13 1/2
249 do.....	13 1/2
50 Banco Brazil.....	235 1/2
35 do.....	235 1/2
40 Banco Commercial.....	208 1/2
28 Banco Industrial.....	208 1/2
100 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 2008.....	166 1/2
575 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5/16) 1 series.....	80 1/2
70 do.....	80 1/2

May 8.	
42 Six per cent apolices.....	1,075,000
5,800 do.....	1,075,000
1,500 do.....	1,075,000
50,000 Gold Loan 1868.....	13 1/2
236 Sovereigns.....	13 1/2
100 do.....	13 1/2
100 deb. Grão Pará R.R.....	93 1/2
60 do.....	93 1/2
147 do.....	93 1/2
30 Jardim Botânico tramway.....	57,000
200 do.....	57,000
112 do.....	57,000
20 S. Churrovin do.....	25 1/2
120 Curric Urbanos.....	25 1/2
100 Basileia de Navegação.....	25 1/2
12 Fidelidade Insee. Co.....	25 1/2

May 9.	
16 Six per cent apolices.....	1,075,000
15 do.....	1,075,000
800 do.....	1,075,000
671 Sovereigns.....	13 1/2
70 Banco Brazil.....	235 1/2
61 deb. Ferry Co.....	8 1/2

May 11.	
61 Six per cent apolices.....	1,075,000
5,000 Gold Loan 1868.....	13 1/2
15 Banco Rural.....	28 1/2
5 Banco Auxiliar.....	16 1/2
63 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 2008.....	16 1/2
20 Integridade Insee. Co.....	16 1/2
83 deb. Ferry Co.....	8 1/2
20 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5/16) 1 series.....	8 1/2

May 12.	
10 Six per cent apolices.....	1,075,000
1,000 Sovereigns.....	13 1/2
104 Banco Brazil.....	235 1/2
10 Banco Rural.....	28 1/2
85 Banco Industrial.....	21 1/2
119 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 2008.....	16 1/2
50 do Oeste de Minas R.R.....	19 1/2
5 Servicos Maritimos.....	23 1/2
5 Duens. D. Pedro II.....	14 1/2
50 hyp. notes Banco Brazil.....	9 1/2
318 do Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5/16) 2 series.....	7 1/2

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 13th May, 1885.

Exports.

Coffee.—We have had rather more movement in the market, that is the sales made previously are now given in, but business is restricted and no advices from abroad are still unfavorable the market is weak. On the 4th brokers reduced quotations on some grades 200 reis per anillo. Receipts continue on a very fair scale and the estimate of 3,500,000 bags for this crop is already considerably exceeded.

The sales since our last report have been:

54,713 bags for	United States
20,432 "	Europe
9,700 "	Cape of Good Hope
9,563 "	Elsewhere
<hr/>	
94,408 bags	

Since the 1st inst. they are:

67,347	bags for United States
21,931	" Europe
9,700	" Cape of Good Hope
10,932	" Elsewhere
<hr/>	
104,910	bags.

The clearances have been:

United States:	
May 5 New York Amer. str. <i>Advocate</i>	21,698
7 do <i>Nai bk Gwinn</i>	14,000
8 do <i>Bu th Hairy</i>	5,093
12 do <i>Amer. lug E. S. Powell</i>	21,000

Europe:

May 4 Trieste Ger. str. <i>Elbe</i>	7,479
4 Hamburg " <i>Paraguay</i>	3,474
4 London Br. str. <i>Tyrol</i>	475
4 Havre Fr. str. <i>D. Pedro</i>	835
5 Bordeaux Fr. str. <i>Niger</i>	575
8 London Br. str. <i>Trent</i>	2,963
Antwerp do.....	1,500
8 Marseilles Ital. str. <i>S. de</i>	1,413
Genoa do.....	2,456
11 Antwerp Ger. str. <i>Baltimore</i>	4,399
Hamburg do.....	25

Elsewhere:

May 9 River Plate Ital. str. <i>Scythia</i>	9,955
11 do <i>Fr. str. Sargat</i>	2,074

Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 3,500 bags per day, against 3,774 for the preceding eleven days. The daily average from the 1st inst. is:

8,980 bags

against 4,383 " in 1884

" 12,632 " 1885

" 9,540 " 1886

" 12,850 " 1887

" 4,350 " 1888

" 12,372 " 1879

From July 1st to the 12th inst. inclusive we have received 3,764,513 bags.

Brokers' quotations are:

	per 10 kilos	per arroba
Washed.....	41 1/2—57 1/2	6 1/2—8 1/2
Superior.....	nominal	nominal
Good first.....	4 3/4—4 1/2	6 1/2—6 3/4
Regular first.....	4 1/2—4 3/4	6 1/2—6 3/4
Ordinary first.....	3 3/4—3 1/2	5 1/2—5 3/4
Good second.....	3 1/2—3 1/4	5 1/2—5 3/4
Ordinary second.....	3 1/4—3 1/2	5 1/2—5 3/4
Capitana.....	nominal	nominal
Fecalia.....	2 1/2—2 1/4	3 1/2—3 3/4

Stock was this morning estimated to be 25,500 bags in first and about 20,000 in second hands.

Imports.

	bags
New York Spec. bk. <i>Merida</i>	7,000
do <i>Amer. bk. Agate</i>	10,000
do <i>Nai bk. Diana</i>	10,000
do <i>do bk. Ar. Hineola</i>	6,000
Baltimore Amer. lug. <i>Spotted</i>	5,000
London and Antwerp Br. str. <i>Montego</i>	—
Hamburg Ger. str. <i>Santa</i>	—
Marseilles, etc. Ital. str. <i>S. Catharina</i>	—
Tiense	—
Port Elizabeth Swed. bk. <i>Baltic</i>	5,500
do <i>Ger. bk. Rose</i>	3,000

Imports.

Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally firm. Flour is very stiff, with an upward tendency. Pine remains firm. Kerosene is weak and a decline, Lard is steady with no arrivals. Rice is flat at lower quotations.

Flour.—Receipts have been:

Tiense from New Zealand.....	2,000 bags
D. Pedro from River Plate.....	1,200 bags

Sales have been about 1,500 hls and the stock in first hands is estimated to be:

22,300 hls	American
2,000 "	Trieste
2,100 "	New Zealand
600 "	River Plate
<hr/>	
27,000 hls	

The market tends upward and brokers now quote:

Tiense	17 1/2—18 1/2
Richmond 1st	19 1/2—19 3/4
" 2nd	18 1/2—18 3/4
Baltimore 1st	19 1/2—19 3/4
" 2nd	18 1/2—18 3/4
Western Int. 1st	16 1/2—16 3/4
Club	nominal
River Plate	17 1/2—17 3/4
New Zealand	17 1/2—17 3/4

Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been:

450,381 feet per <i>Romance</i> from Brunswick	about 400,000 "	<i>Hunts County</i> do.
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both of which together with the cargo per *Mary Tenues* from Savannah have been sold at 41 1/2, at which price the market is very firm.

White Pine.—Receipts are about 80,000 feet per *Skellern* from New York.

Brokers still quote at 125—130 reis per foot, market steady.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—No arrivals.

Kerosene.—Receipts are about 16,000 cases per *Shetland* from New York. Market very flat at about 6500 per case for invoices.

Lard.—No arrivals. Brokers quote the market firm at 450 reis per lb. for invoices.

Bran.—Receipts have been:

2,160 bags per <i>D. Pedro</i> from River Plate	428 "	<i>Trent</i> do
1,050 "	<i>Silva</i> do	

Brokers today quote at 2800—2850 per bag.

Rosin.—Is quite unchanged.

Turpentine.—Retail quotations are unchanged at 40—450 reis per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 200 bags per *Paraguay* from River Plate. We may quote at 3600—3800 per bag.

Hay.—None arrived.

Codfish.—No receipts. The last quotation at retail was 2300—2600 for tubs and 2400—2700 for cases.

Coal.—Receipts have been:

1,904 tons per <i>Frank Stafford</i> from Cardiff	422 "	<i>Mina</i> do
2,446 "	<i>Vendure</i> do	
1,513 "	<i>Magula</i> do	
2,276 "	<i>Thos. N. Hart</i> do	
2,023 "	<i>Moving Light</i> do	
863 "	<i>Sirius Star</i> do	
33 "	<i>Hermann Behrendt</i> from London	
548 "	<i>John T. Lee</i> from Liverpool	
263 "	<i>Edna</i> from Gloucester	
314 "	<i>Catharina</i> from Newcastle	

all to dealers and companies.

Cement.—Receipts have been:

400 casks per <i>Hermann Behrendt</i> from London	100 "	<i>Rose C.</i> from Marseilles.
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There is no change in note in quotations.

Rice.—Market flat and invoices quoted at 8700—9000 per bag.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 4.

CARDIFF.—Br. bk. *Frank Stafford*; 1169 tons; Smith; 45 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

BRUSWICK.—Br. bk. *Romance*; 593 tons; Foye; 56 ds; pine to order.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.—Amer. schr. *Ida L.*; 280 tons; Titus; 12 ds; in distress, bound for Macin.

MAY 5.

LIVERPOOL.—Br. lug. *John T. Lee*; 358 tons; Mann; 75 ds; coal to order.

CARDIFF.—Br. ship *Fenimore*; 1350 tons; Coming; 47 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

GLoucester.—Nor. bk. *Reindeer*; 584 tons; Johnson; 36 ds; sundries to John Moore & Co.

MAY 6.

LIVERPOOL.—Nor. bk. *Emilia*; 477 tons; Johansen; 53 ds; sundries to John Moore & Co.

NEWCASTLE.—Nor. bk. *Catharina*; 261 tons; Moseley; 47 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

LEON 8000.—Sud. bk. *Harcourt*; 340 tons; Lansen; 30 ds; salt to Villa Miranda Leone & Co.

MAY 7.

CARDIFF.—Br. ship *Magnolia*; 998 tons; Logan; 77 ds; coal to order.

MAY 9.

CARDIFF.—Br. ship *Thos. N. Hart*; 1460 tons; Manly; 41 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

MAY 11.

CARDIFF.—Br. ship *Manning Light*; 1310 tons; Ladd; 41 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

PORTO ALLEGRO.—Dutch bk. *Predestin*; 150 tons; Young; 70 ds; sundries to José da Rocha e Souza.

HIGH SEAS.—Amer. yacht <

